

REMARKS

This is responsive to the office action dated March 10th, 2003. All of the prior claims have been cancelled, and new claims 12-16 have been added. The Office is authorized to deduct any additional claim fees believed due from our deposit account number 11-0223.

Newly added claim 12 is directed largely to the arrangement in Figure 4. As claim 12 recites, the primary coils consist only a relatively thick strip that crosses in the middle of the core to form both of the primary windings. The secondary coil consists of much thinner wire that is wrapped around the core a larger number of times.

As explained at page 6 of the specification, the use of the thick strips permits the primary wires to support large power and data currents together as required. This permits data transfer and power supply over the same set of lines, even at relatively high power levels.

Dielacher does not disclose any such structure. Indeed, Dielacher clearly shows that the coils are substantially identical, and fails to even appreciate the fact that the windings carrying the power may not operate correctly at higher voltages. Moreover, the geometry of the entire coupler as now claimed is drastically different, since Dielacher fails to disclose that the primary windings are made from crossing strips within the perimeter of a core, and that the primary windings are thicker than the secondary windings so that the power can be carried. Finally Dielacher fails to disclose the limitation that the number of times the secondary coil is wrapped around the core is more than the combined number of times for both the primary windings. Dielacher shows two identical coils, and divides one in half to become two primaries. Thus, the coupling is achieved by using a secondary winding having the same number of turns as both primaries combined.

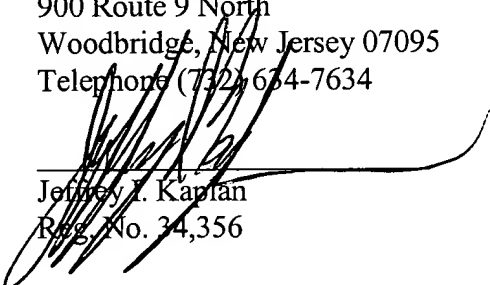
The present claims calls for (1) thicker primary wire than secondary wire, (2) primary windings that cross within the core, (3) a number of turns in the secondary that exceeds the **combined** number of turns for **both** primaries. These three limitations can be found nowhere in Dielacher, and thus, applicants respectfully request allowance of claim 12.

Claim 14 calls for the additional limitation that the number of turns in the secondary is five times the number of turns in the primary. Again, no disclosure of this limitation can be found in Dielacher. For this additional reason, claim 14 is believed patentable. Claim 15 points out the additional feature from page 6 of the specification, that the primary wire is thick enough to carry the power, but the secondary wire is not. Although the thickness of the secondary is not specifically called out at page 6, read as a whole, the discussion clearly indicates that the primary wires are thicker to serve this function that the secondary wires could not serve.

In view of the foregoing, applicants respectfully request reconsideration with a view toward allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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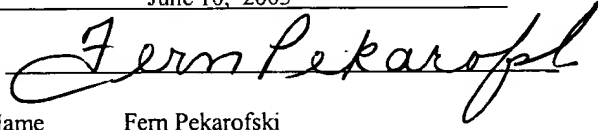
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Dated June 10, 2003

Signed



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